

REMARKS

Claims 12, 15-27, and 29-33 are pending and under consideration.

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 12, 29, and 32 are rejected as allegedly being rendered obvious by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0161343 to Ghosh (hereinafter "Ghosh") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,889,770 to Jokiahho et al. (hereinafter "Jokiahho") and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0093243 to Lee et al. (hereinafter "Lee").

Claims 15, 23-27, 29-31, and 33 are rejected as allegedly being rendered obvious by Ghosh, Jokiahho, and Lee and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0239460 to Kroth et al. (hereinafter "Kroth")

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The independent claims recite that the subscriber stations take the measurements of the common channel and transmit these measurements to the base station so that the measurements are made available to the base station. Thus, based on measurements taken in the subscriber stations and made available to the Node B (base station) as to which particular subscriber station(s) have a bad quality of transmission, the CRNC can determine the measures to be taken to improve the quality of transmission.

None of the cited prior art references teach or suggest this feature.

Ghosh relates to a method for selecting a most suitable logic channel for transmitting packet data. Ghosh does not disclose transmitting from the base station a first message to a controlling radio network controller allocated to the base station when the measurements show that the transmission quality does not meet a defined criterion, as required by the present invention. Nor does Ghosh disclose that measurements of transmission quality of the common channel are taken in the subscriber stations for each of the subscriber stations and made available to the base station.

Ghosh does not disclose taking measurements of transmission quality in the subscriber station and making them available in the base station. Rather, Ghosh discloses that a measurement report message includes queue size information and QoS requirements of the packets accumulated at the UE, not information as to the actual QoS and whether the QoS

meets those requirements. In other words, transmission quality itself is not measured, contrary to the claimed invention. Furthermore, no measurements, whether of transmission quality or otherwise, are made available to the Node B (base station). The measurements are either sent via the Node B in a message to the RNC or they are computed by the Node B itself.

For example, in paragraph [0026] and Fig. 2 of Ghosh, it is stated that the UE (subscriber station) sends a measurement report message to an RNC via a source node B. However, the measurement report message includes queue size information and QoS requirements of the packets accumulated at the UE, not information as to the actual QoS and whether the QoS meets those requirements.

This is in contrast to the independent claims, which require that the subscriber station makes channel quality measurements and transmits these measurements to the base station so that they are made available in the base station.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art looking to improve resource location by measuring transmission quality and taking account of how radio conditions for individual subscriber stations appear would not consult Ghosh, since Ghosh is concerned with finding the most suitable channel for transmitting data based on the quality requirements of the data, whereas the independent claims recite measuring the transmission quality of the common channel itself.

Furthermore, the cited prior art reference Jokiahho does not provide any hint or suggestion as to the independent claims.

Jokiahho discloses taking measurements as such, but rather transmits a location updating message from the mobile station to a data service center. This location updating message is not made available in the base station. The base station adds a cell identifier to the location updating message, which identifies the cell from which the location updating message was received. The location updating message provided with the cell identifier is then transmitted to the data service center. It can be seen from Fig. 1 of Jokiahho that the data service center AGENT 19 is a completely separate entity from the base station and is in fact located in the core network outside of the RAN itself. Therefore, Jokiahho does not disclose taking measurements in the subscriber station, let alone measurements of transmission quality or making them available in the base station. Thus one of ordinary skill in the art would find no hint or suggestion in Jokiahho whatsoever as to the subject matter of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, the cited prior art reference Lee does not provide any hint or suggestion as to the independent claims.

Lee relates to a method of updating a radio link parameter. In Lee, it is disclosed that the node B internally measures radio environment or monitors status of user data transmission. If it is the end of an update period or the parameter indicating the state of the radio link exceeds a certain threshold value, the node B initiates updating of the HS-DPCCH related parameter. The node B sends the HSDPA related parameter value that is to be updated to the RNC.

It is therefore clear that in Lee it is the node B itself which performs the measurement of the radio environment, not the subscriber station. Again, this is in direct contrast to the independent claims, in which the subscriber station takes transmission quality measurements of the common channel and transmits these measurements to the base station so that they are made available in the base station.

Furthermore, it could not possibly be reasonably expected of one of ordinary skill in the art to search for three documents, and then try to patch them together to arrive at the subject matter of the claimed invention. This means that even to carry out just the first factual enquiry “determining the scope and contents of the prior art” for establishing a background for determining obviousness, as set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, would require undue effort and skill on the part of the skilled person.

One of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine these documents since they are all in different fields of endeavour. Ghosh relates to determining the most appropriate channel to transmit on based on received QoS requirements; Jokiahio relates to a location management method for packet data transmission; and Lee relates to updating radio link parameters. Therefore, it cannot be sensibly argued that the skilled person would select these documents if he wished to arrive at the claimed invention.

Kroth does not correct or compensate for the above identified failure of Ghosh, Jokiahio, and Lee to render obvious all the features recited in independent claims 12, 29, and 32-33.

In conclusion, it cannot be argued that one of ordinary skill in the art would be able to combine Ghosh, Jokiahio, Lee, and Kroth and arrive at the independent claims.

Dependent claims 15-27 and 30-31 are patentable at least by inheriting patentable features from independent claims 12 and 29 from which they depend.

CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

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Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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